

## Principles and Methods of Analysis of Communicative – Pragmatic Features of Complete Sentences

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**Abstract:** During the beyond few years the concept of the real department of the sentence has been criticized for its binary man or woman. The critics of the concept say that it isn't always continually feasible to divide a sentence into components and that it's far sufficient to set up simplest the point of interest or the middle of records However, linguists hold to discover the records shape of the sentence and propose that rather than the 2 classes of topic and rheme, there must be 3, 5 or even six units.

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Jan Firbas recommend a trichotomic department of the sentence into topic, rheme and transition (Firbas). The transition unit is mostly a link-verb. The Russian linguist Gregory Veikhman gives a tri-, penta-, and hexapartition of the sentence, the ultimate being greater special versions of tripartition (Veikhman). It is past the scope of this lecture to recall those theories, so we will observe the universally stated department of the sentence into components: topic and rheme.

Pragmatics can be described because the observe of the policies and concepts that govern language in use. Basic to all studies in pragmatics is the so-referred to as natural-language philosophy, or speech-act concept evolved through J.Austin and J.Searle. The speech-act concept became evolved in response to the view that a declarative sentence is continually used to explain definitely or falsely a few situation or a few truths. J.Austin factors out that there are numerous declarative sentences, which do now no longer describe, report, or nation anything. The utterance of such sentences is the movement itself.

J.Austin offers some of examples: / do, as uttered at a wedding ceremony; I call this deliver Queen Elisabeth, as ultered through the ideal individual at the same time as smashing a bottle towards the stem of the deliver; I deliver... my watch to my brother, as written in a will; I guess you sixpence it's going to rain the next day and the like (Пармеп). To utter such sentences in the ideal occasions isn't always to explain what you're doing: it's far doing it. J.Austin calls such utterances performatives, or performative utterances, distinguishing them from constatives or constative utterances, which can be used to nation a truth or describe a situation (Austin). The performatives stated are honestly marked as performatives through containing inside them a verb which stands for the movement being accomplished; hence in announcing I do I am doing (taking the person to be my lawful husband), in announcing I call I am naming, I guess I am betting, etc. However, there are numerous performatives, which do now no longer comprise those so-referred to as performative verbs, and which aren't even declarative sentences.

In many cases, uttering phrases inclusive of dog, bull, or hearthplace constitutes a movement of caution simply as tons as uttering I alert you that there's a dog/bull/heart place. So we might also additionally say that those utterances, too, are performatives. A difference is consequently drawn among express performatives and implicit or number one performatives. J.Austin believed that the express performatives had evolved from the implicit performatives as language and society have become greater sophisticated. Any number one performative is expandable right into a sentence with a verb within side the first individual singular indicative or the 2nd- or 0.33-individual singular indicative passive, a verb, which additionally names the movement,

completed through the performative. J. Austin anticipated that an awesome dictionary could comprise among a thousand and 9999 of those performative or speech-act verbs. Thus, the speech act concept distinguishes among what we are saying, what we suggest whilst we are saying it, and what we accomplish through announcing it, or among speech acts regarding locution, illocution (or performative utterance), and perlocution.

J. Austin segregates the speech act itself into 3 element acts. A locutionary act (локутивный акт, локуция) entails simply the uttering of a sentence with experience and reference; i.e. the use of sounds and phrases with meaning (inclusive of repeating sentences in a phonetics or grammar class). An illocutionary act (иллокутивный акт, иллокуция) is the act accomplished in uttering the sentence with a positive communicative purpose. A perlocutionary act (перлокутивный акт, перлокуция) is the consequential impact of an utterance on an interlocutor, inclusive of what's accomplished through announcing something (getting a person to do something, persuading, getting a solution to a question, etc.). Together, those 3 acts produce a general speech act that need to be studied in a general speech state of affairs.

The speech act concept locates the speech act on the middle of the observe of language. It states that the fundamental unit of human linguistic verbal exchange is the illocutionary act (Searle). It analyzes the manner illocutionary acts are linguistically communicated. Discovering the number, and classes of illocutionary acts is a critical part of speech-act concept.

J. Searle proposes 5 lessons of speech acts: representatives (statements, conclusions, boasts, etc.), directives (requests, orders, challenges, etc.), commissives (guarantees, menaces), expressives (thanks, congratulations), and declarations (arguments, replies, assumptions). It is pretty clear that there are numerous marginal cases, and plenty of times of overlap. This is the cause why there were several tries to reach at greater unique and neat classifications. Remember that speech-act concept bureaucracy the bottom of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the observe of human verbal exchange in trendy.

The study of the sentence (or the utterance) that is the fundamental unit of verbal exchange, lies in the scope of pragmatic syntax. Every sentence is correlated with the communicative purpose of the speaker. For example, if the speaker utters the sentence "I'll come", his communicative purpose can be special every time he utters it - it can be a declaration, a promise, a caution, a threat, etc. Thus, the pragmatic version of the sentence includes a proposition, which displays the state of affairs of the outside global and of a practical element, which displays the communicative purpose of the speaker. The proposition can be equal in sentences, which fluctuate through their pragmatic element. For example, the sentence "Come at once!" can be an order, a request display you an element or!), a caution (or you 'eleven omit the display), etc. Analyzed from this perspective sentences fluctuate from every different through the communicative purpose of the speaker directed at fixing a positive challenge of verbal exchange.

Thus, the decisive criterion for assigning a sentence to a particular pragmatic kind is the man or woman of its pragmatic element. In different phrases, it's far the communicative purpose of the speaker that determines the pragmatic sort of the sentence. The foremost pragmatic styles of sentences are as follows (Почепцов): · Constatives (константивы). These are sentences, which constate: The Earth rotates. We stay in Russia. Chelyabinsk is my local town. The communicative purpose of constatives is correlated with the formal traits of the sentence. Imperative sentences are in no way constatives. In trendy, constative sentences can not be questions either. However, the shape of a few trendy questions, collectively with positive intonation, can be used to explicit a robust conviction: Hasn't she "grown! Has she grown! · Directives (директивы). Directives motive the listener to act: "Get out!", "Don't inform all people approximately it!"

Directive sentences are subdivided into injunctive sentences (or orders) and requestive sentences (or requests). They are prominent through their intonation and the use of "please" and "Let's" for requests: Bring me a few chalk, please. Structurally, directive sentences are ordinarily vital sentences, however they also can have the shape of a question: Could you deliver me this book

to read? Will you inform no one approximately it? Questions (квестивы). These are interrogative sentences of their conventional treatment: What is your call? Where are you from? How antique is you? Questions have an unusual place characteristic with directive sentences in that they're used with the cause of inflicting the listener to act. But there's a distinction too.

Questions presuppose a verbal reaction, at the same time as directive sentences produce a reaction that is a movement (such as speech in a few situations: Tell me approximately the person). Questions have a unique shape and intonation. Sometimes declarative sentences are used as questions: You will communicate to 'Jill? · Promises (промиссивы) and 'menaces (менасивы). These are sentences expressing a promise or a threat. Usually they have got the shape of a declaration: I'll come the next day (promise). I'll display you an element or (menace). They are in particular used within side the first individual and confer with the future. The difficulty is continually agentive and the predicate expresses a movement.

The 2nd individual because the difficulty every now and then takes place in sentences expressing guarantees and menaces, however the position of the difficulty in such sentences is in no way agentive: You 'eleven get this chance -> You 'eleven receive this chance -> \*I'll provide you with this chance -> \*I promise you 'eleven get this chance. The 0.33 individual because the difficulty takes place simplest if the conclusion of the occasion defined within side the sentence relies upon at the speaker: He 'eleven do this -> \*I'll make him do this --> \*/ promise you he's going to do this. He 'eleven pay for this -> \*/// make him pay for this -> \*/ promise he 'eleven pay for this (Верховская). · Performatives (перформативы).

These are sentences the uttering of that is through itself a movement: I call this deliver Queen Elisabeth. I make an apology for my phrases. By uttering those sentences the speaker virtually names the deliver or makes an apology, however he isn't always making any type of declaration that may be seemed real or false. Grammatically, each sentences are statements, however they're now no longer constatives, they're performatives. Other performative verbs are thanking, approve, congratulate, censure, welcome, guarantee, etc. We have visible that the observe of the pragmatic component of the sentence is primarily based totally at the speech-act concept and perspectives the sentence because the fundamental unit of verbal exchange.

The pragmatic version of the sentence includes the proposition and the pragmatic element, i.e. the communicative purpose. According to the communicative purpose sentences can be categorized into special pragmatic types. The speaker and the hearer percentage know-how of a way to pick out and classify a sentence as a selected kind in step with a few constitutive syntactic and pragmatic policies.

Summary of the useful component. The useful component of the sentence isn't always uniform. It includes components: the real and the pragmatic ones. These components mirror special capabilities. The real component displays the inner capabilities of the sentence components. The pragmatic component displays the outside characteristic of the sentence as an entire within side the manner of verbal exchange. The real component of the sentence is involved with sentence records shape in phrases of topic and rheme. The characteristic of the real department of the sentence is to set up records in step with its importance and relevance to verbal exchange from the factor of view of the speaker with the assist of syntactic and different means. The pragmatic component of the sentence includes the proposition and the pragmatic element, i.e. the communicative purpose of the speaker. According to the communicative purpose sentences can be categorized into special pragmatic types. The useful component of the sentence is a harmony of its real and pragmatic components. Together with the semantic and the structural components mentioned earlier, it offers a whole image of the sentence as a fundamental unit of human verbal exchange.



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